

The petitioners represent that, as the habits and customs of hotel-keeping, they have made it their business to appreciate the wants of the public, the habits, customs and tastes needing to be consulted in order to maintain hotels of the very first class, according to the standard of hotel-keeping as it is understood in the best cities in all parts of our own country and in the more civilized countries of the world; that among the principles which the universal custom of mankind has deemed essential to be supplied to the guests of a hotel is that of maintaining a certain character among travellers, and that the sale of intoxicating liquors; that no hotel,

WHAT IS A SEWING MACHINE?

It is a machine for making clothing and doing sewing of all kinds.

Does it make the same kind of stitch that a lady makes with her needle?

No, it makes other kinds.

What are they called?

"Lock Stitch," "Chain Stitch," and "Double Chain Stitch."

What is the difference?

Here is a picture of the Lock Stitch, as the thread looks when stitched into the cloth, only that it is much larger and coarser so you may see it better.

No. 1.—LOCK STITCH.

It is made with two threads, one on each side of the cloth, and "locked" together in the centre. Hence it is called the "Lock Stitch." It cannot be pulled out nor unravelled, and there is only a single line of thread on each side of the seam.

Is the seam strong and firm?

Yes; just as firm as the cloth when properly made. It is the principal stitch made by sewing machines since their first invention.

How much thread does it take for a yard of seam?

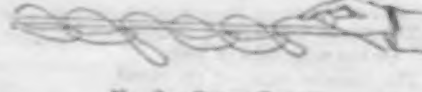
About two yards and one-half.

What is the principal machine that makes the Lock Stitch?

THE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE.

What is the "Chain Stitch"?

Here is a picture of it:



No. 2.—CHAIN STITCH.

It is much a stitch as the ladies make in knitting and crocheting, and it can be unravelled in the same way.

Is it much used in sewing?

No.; because the seams made with it pull out so easily. Think of garments coming apart at the seams!

How much thread does it take for a yard of seam?
About four and a half yards, or nearly twice as much
as the "Look Stitch."
What is the principal machine making this stitch?
The Willcox & Gibbs.
What is the "Double Chain Stitch"?
It is very much like the "Single Chain Stitch," but
is made with two threads.
Here is a picture of it.

Can it be simplified?

Yes, and shows a ridge on one side.

What makes that ridge on the under side of the seam?

It is the looping and knotting of the two threads.

Does that do any harm?

No; it wears off when garments are washed and ironed, and will make no difference to the sewer.

No one would like a handkerchief hemmed with it, or any seam made that shows. A handsome stitch, you know, only shows a single line of thread.

How long should it take to take for a yard of seam?

About six and one-half (6½) yards. The most of any machine.

What machine makes this stitch?

The Grover & Baker.

Who ran Sewing Machines?

The Wheeler & Wilson are used by Remingtons, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Shirts, Collar Bands, Clothing Hats, Caps, Coats, Suits, Boots, Shoes, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Panama, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, wools and cotton goods, with stiff, cotton or linen thread. They will sew, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and pattern every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, slide on and off in a few seconds.

How many Wheeler & Wilson machines have been sold?

Nearly 300,000.

How fast can the machine work?

The WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY has prepared tables showing, by actual experiments of four different workers, the time required to stitch and sew garments by hand, and with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	BY MACHINE.	BY HAND.
	SEWING, MINUTES.	SEWING, MINUTES.
Goodrich's shirt.....	1	16
Goodrich's collar.....	38	16
Goodrich's shirt.....	38	16

Summer Frocks	30	20	7	50
Waist Bands <td>1 <td>13 <td>8 <td>20 </td></td></td></td>	1 <td>13 <td>8 <td>20 </td></td></td>	13 <td>8 <td>20 </td></td>	8 <td>20 </td>	20
Men's Shirts <td>1 <td>1 <td>1 <td>1 </td></td></td></td>	1 <td>1 <td>1 <td>1 </td></td></td>	1 <td>1 <td>1 </td></td>	1 <td>1 </td>	1
Coat Dresses <td>1 <td>27</td> <td>6</td> <td>47</td> </td>	1 <td>27</td> <td>6</td> <td>47</td>	27	6	47
Chemises <td>1 <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> </td>	1 <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td>	1	10	11
Waist Bands <td>1 <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </td>	1 <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td>	1	1	1
Headst. Skirt <td>1 <td>30</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </td>	1 <td>30</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td>	30	1	1
Waist Bands <td>1 <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </td>	1 <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td>	1	1	1
Slight Dress <td>1 <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> </td>	1 <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td>	1	10	9
Suit Apron <td>1 <td>15</td> <td>4</td> <td>14</td> </td>	1 <td>15</td> <td>4</td> <td>14</td>	15	4	14
Flap Apron <td>1 <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> </td>	1 <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td>	3	1	5

NUMBER OF STITCHES MADE PER MINUTE.			
By Hand.	With Machine.	Ratio.	
Knitting Fine Linen	30	640	36
Knitting Sails	14	300	21
Knitting Canvas	12	260	22
Stitching Fine Cloth	13	264	15
Stitching Canvas	10	175	17
Stitching Leather Goods	20	212	10
Finishing Glass Vampes	10	116	10
Hand Sewing	1	11	174

When the machines are driven by power, the ratio is much higher—1,500 and 2,000 stitches per minute not being an unusual average.

Think how much time is saved by using the machines.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

The proportion of thread used in making the various stitches is as follows:

"Lock Stitch" 1 "Chain Stitch" 1 8-10ths, "Double Chain Stitch" 5-6-9th.

Prob. 1. If a "Lock Stitch" machine uses 10 cents worth of thread and silk in a day, how much would it cost to make 100 yards of the same material?

Prob. 5. How much would a "Chain Stitch" machine use in doing the same amount of sewing? Ans. \$64 worth.

Prob. 6. How much would a "Double Chain Stitch" machine use in doing the same amount of sewing? Ans. \$75 worth.

Prob. 7. There will be ultimately at least a million of sewing machines used in the country. At the above rate, what value of thread and silk would be used annually if all of one kind were used? Ans. "Lock Stitch," \$30,000,000; "Chain Stitch," \$54,000,000; "Double Chain Stitch," \$75,000,000.

Prob. 8. How much thread would be wasted by the "Chain Stitch"? Ans. \$34,000,000.

Prob. B. What value would be wanted by the "Doubtful Chain Stewards"? Ans. \$45,000,000.

Prob. 7. If there be 6,000,000 of families in the United States, how much would it be to send each weekly newspaper at \$1.50. Ans. \$9,000,000.

Prob. 8. How much to send a weekly magazine at \$2.00. Ans. \$12,000,000.

Prob. 9. How much would remain of the \$45,000,000 of waste for Missionary, Educational and Charitable purposes. Ans. \$24,000,000.

Is it worth to waste things? Yes.

What else can we do with the waste? Ans. WICKELMAN AND WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

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Miscellaneous Department.

SONG.

BY JOHN G. WHITTEY.

The harp at Nature's advent strung
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung
Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given,
By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to heaven,
And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand,
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearl they bring,
And all the listening hills of earth
Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours her sacred wine.

The mist above the morning fills
Rise white as wings of prayer;
The altar curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud,
Or low with sob of pain,
The thunder-organ of the cloud,
The dropping-tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed
The twilight forest grieves,
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost
From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch,
Its transept earth and air,
The music of its starry march
The chorus of a prayer.

So Nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began,
And all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.

—“The Tent on the Beach.”

FIRST GRENADIER OF FRANCE.

For many a year there was a toching and beautiful custom to be witnessed in a certain regiment of French grenadiers, which was meant to commemorate the heroism of a departed comrade.

When the companies assembled for parade and the roll was called, there was one name to which its owner could not answer—it was that of La Tour d'Auvergne.

When it was called, the oldest sergeant present stepped a pace forward, and, raising his hand to his cap, said proudly:

“Died on the field of honor.”

For fourteen years this custom was continued, and only ceased when the restored Bourbons, to please their foreign masters, forbade everything that was calculated to preserve the spirit of the soldiers of France.

La Tour d'Auvergne was not unworthy in life that honor this paid him after his death. He was educated for the army, entered in 1767, and in 1781 served under the Duke de Crillon at the siege of Fort Miflon.

He served always with distinction, but constantly refused offers of promotion, saying that he was only fit for the command of a company of grenadiers; and, finally, the various grenadier companies being united, he found himself in command of a body of eight thousand men, while retaining only the rank of captain.

Hence he was known as the first grenadier of France.

But it is of one particular exploit of his that we wish to write, more than his career in general.

When he was forty years of age he went on a visit to a friend, not far from a section of the country that was soon to become the scene of a campaign.

While there, he was busy in securing himself with the country, thinking it not unlikely that the war had suddenly shifted to that quarter, and that a regiment of Austrians was pushing on to occupy a narrow pass about ten miles from where he was staying, and the possession of which would give them an opportunity to prevent an important movement of the French, which was then on foot. They hoped to surprise this post, and were moving so rapidly upon it that they had not more than two hours distant from the place where he was staying, and which they had to pass in their march. It matters not how he heard the news. It is sufficient to say that he determined at once to act upon it.

He had no idea of being captured by the enemy in their advance, and he at once set off for the pass. He knew that the pass was defended by a stout tower and a garrison of thirty men, and he hoped to be able to warn the men of their danger.

He hastened on, and arriving there found the tower in a perfect condition. It had been vacated by the garrison, who had heard of the approach of the Austrians, and had been seized with a panic threat and had fled, leaving their arms, consisting of thirty excellent muskets.

La Tour d'Auvergne gashed his teeth with rage as he discovered this. Searching in the building, he found several boxes of ammunition which the cowards had not destroyed. For a moment he was in despair, but then, with a grim smile, he began to fasten the main door and pile against it such articles as he could find.

When this had done this, he loaded all the guns he could find and placed them together, with a good supply of ammunition, under the loop-holes that commanded the road by which the enemy must advance.

Then he sat heartily of the provisions he had brought with him, and set down to wait. He had absolutely formed the heroism of La Tour d'Auvergne against the enemy.

There were some things in his favor in such an undertaking. The pass was steep and narrow, and the enemy's troops could enter it only in double files, and in doing this would be fully exposed to the fire from the tower. The original garrison of thirty men could easily have held it against a division, and now one man was about to hold it against a regiment.

It was dark when La Tour d'Auvergne searched the tower, and he had to wait some time for the enemy. They were longer in coming than he expected, and for a while he was tempted to believe that he had abandoned the expedition.

About midnight, however, his practiced ear caught the tramp of feet. Every moment the sound came nearer, and at last he heard them entering the defile. Immediately he discharged a couple of muskets into the darkness to let them know that he knew of their presence and intentions, and he heard the quick, short commands of the officers, and from the sounds, he supposed the troops were retiring from the pass. Until the morning he was undisturbed. The Austrian commander, feeling assured that the garrison had been informed of his movements, and was prepared to receive him, saw that he could not surprise the post as he had hoped to do, and deemed it prudent to wait till daylight before making his attack.

At sunrise he summoned the garrison to surrender. A grenadier answered the summons.

“Say to your commander,” he said, in reply to the messenger, “that this garrison will defend this pass to the last extremity.”

The officer who had borne the flag of truce retired, and in about ten minutes a piece of artillery was brought into the pass and opened on the tower. But to effect this, the piece had to be placed directly in front of the tower, and within easy range of it. They had scarcely got the gun in position, when a rapid fire was opened on it from the tower, and continued with such marked effect that the piece was withdrawn after the second discharge, with loss of five men.

This was a bad beginning, so half an hour after the gun was withdrawn, the Austrian Colonel ordered an assault.

As the troops entered the defile they were received with a rapid and accurate fire, so that when they had passed over half the distance they had to traverse, they had lost fifteen men. Disheartened by this, they returned to the mouth of the defile, and there they were repulsed in this manner, with loss of ten men.

The firing from the tower had been rapid and the Austrian commander had noticed

plexed him, but at last he came to the conclusion that there was a number of loop-holes close together in the tower, so constructed as to command the ravine perfectly.

At sunset the last assault was made and repulsed, and at dark the Austrian commander sent a second summons to the garrison.

This time the answer was favorable. The garrison offered to surrender at sunrise the next morning if allowed to march out with their arms and return to the army unharmed. After some hesitation, the terms were accepted.

Meantime La Tour d'Auvergne had passed an anxious day in the tower. He had opened the fight with thirty loaded muskets; but had not been able to discharge them all. He had fired with surprising rapidity, but with surprising accuracy, for it was well known in the army that he had never thrown away a shot. He had determined to stand to his post until he had accomplished his end, which was to hold the place twenty-four hours, in order to allow the French Army time to complete its maneuver. After that he knew the pass would be of no consequence to the enemy.

When the demand for a surrender came to him after the last assault, he consented to it upon the conditions named.

The next day at sunrise the Austrian troops lined the pass in two files, extending from the mouth to the tower, leaving a space between them for the garrison to pass out.

The heavy door of the tower opened slowly, and in a few minutes a bronzed and scarred grenadier, literally loaded down with muskets, came out and passed down the line of troops. He walked with difficulty under his heavy load.

To the surprise of the Austrians no one followed him from the tower.

In astonishment the Austrian Colonel rode up to him, and asked in French, why the garrison did not come out.

“I am the garrison, Colonel,” said the soldier proudly.

“What!” exclaimed the Colonel, “do you mean to tell me that you alone have held that tower against me?”

“I have had the honor, Colonel,” was the reply.

“What possessed you to make such an attempt grenadier?”

“The honor of France was at stake.”

The Colonel gazed at him for a moment with undisguised admiration. Then, raising his cap, he said warmly:

“Grenadier, I salute you. You have proved yourself the bravest of the brave.”

The officer caused all the arms which La Tour d'Auvergne could not carry to be collected, and sent them all, with the grenadier, into the French line, together with a note relating the whole affair.

When the knowledge of it came to the ears of Napoleon he offered to promote La Tour d'Auvergne, but the latter declined to accept the promotion, saying he preferred to remain where he was.

The brave soldier met his death in an action at Auerhausen in June, 1800, and the simple and expressive scene at roll-call in his regiment was commended and continued by the express command of the Emperor himself.

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW IN ITALY.

As may be supposed, few laws that have emanated from the government of the kingdom of Italy have inflicted a more severe blow on the Church of Rome than this, and we cannot wonder that the Sacred College resented it strongly.

The thunder of the Vatican rolled through the land when it was promulgated, the echoes being taken up by many pulpits. The clergy were warned that marriages contracted under this law would not be recognized by the Church, and that children born of them would be illegitimate. Some persons, of course, were alarmed by this language, and although obliged to have recourse to the civil authorities to be married, were careful to make the marriage religiously binding by a second ceremony in the church; but a large proportion of the people take no heed of their priests' remonstrances and threats.

They are not, however, without their own consciences, and feel no conscientious scruples in being married in the municipality of their town or city.

It is probable that the ready acceptance of this new law by the people has been in a great measure due to the circumstance that no marriage fees, beyond the slight cost of a stamp, are exacted by the government.

The new law, moreover, requires all marriages to be celebrated in public, at the municipality of the city or town; and as the ceremony is one of the simplest of times, I determined on seeing it. The upholsterer has expended much on the “Hall of Matrimony,” and the result is an apartment which fairly astonishes plain contadini. It is, indeed, almost ludicrous to see their amazed expression when they are desired to sit on the gilded chairs covered with crimson silk, placed for the accommodation of those about to be united in wedlock.

To look even on such grandeur would be considered a privilege; but for contadini to occupy such seats surpasses their comprehension.

On one occasion I saw a couple fresh from the vineyard, the marks of toil strong on them, turn aside from these gilded chairs when invited to occupy them; and so impossible did it appear to their simple minds that they were to sit on them, that it was necessary for a clerk in attendance to almost force them into their appointed places.

There are eight of these grand chairs provided; they are disposed in two rows, the four in front being arm chairs, and more expensively got up than those at their back, which are ornamented with Venetian glass, and are useless.

One of the chairs, who look down with a very Venetian expression of approval on the proceedings. When the couples about to be married are seated, the witnesses occupying ordinary chairs on their right, the syndic, or his deputy, enters from an adjoining room, wearing round his waist a tri-colored silk scarf, and taking his seat at a table opposite the candidates for matrimony, the ceremony commences. This consists in a clerk at a table on the right of the syndic reading, or gibbling rather, certain legal forms, which when I was present occupied about three minutes. A book was then placed before the syndic, the couples and witnesses signed their names, or, in cases of defective education, made marks, the syndic disappeared through the adjoining doorway, and the business was over; so quickly, too, that some newly-married couples stuck to their seats, evidently entirely unconscious that they had been married.

As I was only when the clerk said in a loud voice, “All is over, you may go,”—that they began to realize the fact that they were indeed married.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at No. 74 Franklin street, Boston, the President Dr. Jarvis, in the chair.

Letters of acceptance were read from Hon. Hugh McCulloch of Washington, D. C., as an honorary, and Prof. Edward E. Salisbury of New Haven, Ct., as a corresponding member, to which they had been elected by the Society.

Lyman Mason, the Treasurer, made his annual report, by which it appears that there is on hand, besides the invested funds, \$596 25.

A Nominating Committee was appointed, who reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year, viz:

Edward Jarvis, M.D., of Dorchester, President; Hon. Amasa Walker, A.M., of North Brookfield, and Prof. Edward E. Salisbury, A.M., of Boston, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., of Boston, Corresponding Secretary; John W. Dean of Medford, Recording Secretary; Lyman Mason, A.M., of Boston, Treasurer; Wm. B. Towne of Brookline, Librarian; Hon. Samuel H. Walley, A.M., of Boston, Ebenezer Anderson, M.D., of Randolph, and Hon. George S. Hale, A.M., of Boston, Counsellors.

The list was balloted for and unanimously elected.

The President read a paper, prepared for the Association by James Stark, M.D., of Edinburgh, Scotland, a corresponding member and principal director of the General Registry Office of Scotland, on the Influence of Marriage on Life and Mortality.

This was the result of Dr. Stark's observation and comparison of the living population with the dead in Scotland during a period of nine years. Among 100,000 living of each sex, in each class of the married and single, and in each quinquennial period, it was found that of the males 597 married and 1,174 unmarried died in each year between 20 and 25 years of age. Between 30 and 35, the deaths were 865 married and 1,389 unmarried. The difference in favor of married life diminished with the advance of age, yet was maintained to old age, when between 75 and 80 the deaths were 1,168 married and 1,454 single men on an average in each year. Among the males above 20 years old, the average duration of life was for the married 59.7 years, and for the single 40 years. Among those above 25 years, the average was 60.2 years for the married, and 47.7 years for the unmarried.

45, but in all other periods, from 20 to 45, and from 45 to 95, the difference was greater in favor of married life, and, including all periods, marriage adds largely to the longevity of women.

The tables of Dr. Stark show that, contrary to the common opinion, and notwithstanding the additional cares and burdens of a family, the more regular and comfortable life of the husband gives him a great protection against the dangers that beset the bachelor, and adds to his longevity nearly 100 per cent. after 20, and about 50 per cent. after 30 years of age.

During the earlier years of married life, when the first children are born, and at the middle period, when the constitution goes through some changes, married women suffer a slight loss of life in comparison with their single sisters; but for them as well as for men, the conjugal state is, on the whole, the safest from danger, and increases their days on earth.

The association voted to publish this most important paper in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, through which it will reach all the medical profession and through them the whole community.

THE SORROWS OF MARY.

DEDICATED TO THOSE MOTHERS WHO HAVE LOST SONS IN THE WAR.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

I SLEPT, but my heart was waking,
And out in my dreams I sped,
Through the streets of an ancient city,
Where Jesus, the Lord, lay dead.

He was lying all cold and lowly,
And the sepulchre was sealed,
And the women that bore the spices
Had come from the holy field.

There is feasting in Herod's palace,
There is revel in Herod's hall,
Where the lute and the sounding instrument
To mirth and wassail call.

I saw a light from a casement,
And entered a lowly door,
Where a woman stricken and mournful,
Sat in sackcloth on the floor.

There Mary, the mother of Jesus,
And John, the beloved one,
With a few poor friends beside them,
Were mourning for him that was gone.

And before the mother was lying
That crown of cruel thorn,
Wherewith they crowned that gentle brow
In mockery that morn.

And her ears yet ring with the anguish
Of that last dying cry,
That mighty appeal of agony
That shook both earth and sky.

And was he of God forsaken?
They ask, appalled with dread,
Is evil crowned and triumphant,
And goodness vanquished and dead?

Is there then no God in Jacob?
Is the star of Judah dim?
For who would our God deliver,
If he would not deliver Him?

If God could deliver—what hope then?
If he would not—who ever shall dare
To be firm in His service hereafter?
To trust in His wisdom or care?

So darkly the tempter was saying
To hearts that with sorrow were dumb,
And the poor souls were clinging in darkness to God,
With hands that with anguish were numb.

In my dreams came the third day morning,
And fairly the day-star shone;
But fairer the solemn angel,
As he rolled away the stone.

In the lowly dwelling of Mary,
In the dusky twilight chill,
There was heard the sound of coming feet,
And her very heart grew still.

And in the glimmer of dawn
She saw him enter the door,
Her son, all living and real,
Risen, to die no more!

O, mourning mothers so many,
Weeping o'er sons that are dead,
Have you thought of the sorrows of Mary's heart?
Of the tears that Mary shed?

Is the crown of thorns before you?
Are there memories of cruel scorn?
Of hunger, and thirst, and bitter cold,
That your beloved have borne?

O, mourning mothers so many,
Weeping in bitter pain,
Have you thought of the joy of Mary's heart?
For a son that was risen again?

Have ye ever thought that all the hopes
To make our lives so fair,
Were born in those three darksome days
Of Mary's deep despair?

Have faith in the Lord of the thorny crown,
In the Lord of pierced hand,
For he reigneth now o'er earth and heaven,
And His power who may withstand!

And the hopes that never on earth shall bloom,
The sorrows forever new,
Lay silently down at the feet of Him
Who died and is risen for you.

THE GHOSTS TO BE MADE VISIBLE—SPIRITUALISM IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

“A curious application for a patent has been made by a New Yorker for a process to determine the falsity or truth of spiritualism. It consists of a room closed perfectly, so that all light and air is effectually excluded, except air for breathing, which is admitted from a stop-cock, opened from time to time. Light is only admitted by being passed through a dark blue, violet or black liquid; so that the room is perfectly dark to the unaccustomed eye, but becomes slightly illuminated when remaining long in it, the inventor asserting that the particles of common light are much too heavy and solid compared with the much finer constituents of the bodies of spirits; therefore common light passes through them and is not reflected from their surface; to see spirits at all the light must be filtered. The room is to be painted with substances akin to carbon. The inventor asserts that with these precautions it may become possible for the inmates of the room to see spirits, forms or ghosts. He claims the use of filtered light in a closed room for the purpose of divination. The patent was refused on the ground that when a company of persons were for some time enclosed in such a room, without sufficient air to breathe, they will not only see ghosts, but also give up their own.”

ELOQUENCE.—There are no people in the world with whom eloquence is so universal as with the Irish. When Leigh Kilicue was travelling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful spectacle of pallor, squint, and turned back. His heart smote him, and he turned back.

“If you are in want,” said Ritchie, “why don't you beg?”

“Surely, it's beggin' I am, yer honor.”

“You don't say a word.”

“Ay, course not, yer honor; but see how the skin is spakin' through me trousers! and the bones cryin' out through me shirt! Look at me sunken cheeks, and the famine that's starvin' in me eyes! Man alive, isn't it beggin' I am wid a thousand tongues?”

How to LIVE EASILY.—The art of living easily, as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent upon easiness in the detail of expenditure than upon any degree in the scale.

Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion is absurd that because pleasure can be purchased with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing costs a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other standard, as if there were a pleasure expenditure per se. Let your pleasure be a pleasure you provide for yourself.

worth while to feel it a little in order to feel relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of the two courses you would like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trifling indecision. Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money, and he invents expenditure in order to pass the time.—Henry Taylor.

MR. SAMUEL WARREN, LL.D., Recorder of Hull, and author of “Ten Thousand a Year,” in a letter to a gentleman in Hull, offers a suggestion relative to coal, the practical benefits of which he has proved by seven years experience. He says: “Do you wish to have the full benefit—that is, to save nearly one-third of your ordinary consumption; to have a fire lit in the morning, which, with a little will last nearly the whole of the day, with possibly a single replenishing, and so save trouble, as well as coal, and have warmth equally distributed through your apartment, great or small—then attend to the following practical suggestion, upon which I have acted at home with complete success, and have, with a little rest, recommended to my many friends. The suggestion is, in my opinion, a valuable one to every one who is in the Builder, a valuer, or a London journal. Ordinary fire-grates have open bars at the bottom, the result of which, of course, is to place the coal between the two draughts, one from below and the other from above, up the chimney, and ensure two things, rapid consumption, and diminished heat in the apartment. When I arrived at my hotel last Wednesday afternoon a bitter cold day—I found a large fire, which was twice replenished before I went to bed. The coal was excellent, but I could scarcely get warm. I prevailed on my worthy landlord to try my experiment on my fire-grate here. He has done so, and with what result? Ask him. But I will tell you that to-day my fire was made up at 10 a.m. It is now 5 p.m. I have enjoyed, and am enjoying a most comfortable warmth, without having to sit within a yard of the fire. Not an ounce of additional coal has been placed on it, nothing having been required but now and then, at long intervals, a poke from beneath and a pressing down from above. Now, how is this brought about? I will tell you. Send for an ironmonger or blacksmith, and order him to take the measure of the bottom of your grate and make you a sheet-iron plate of about the sixth of an inch in thickness, or even less, which, if your grate be large, will cost you 2s. Simply lay this on the bottom of the grate, then let your servant lay on a light your fire as usual. It will soon burn up, but you must keep pretty open the lowest bar, to secure a slight draught. When the fire has begun to burn, poke it gently from beneath, and the flame will gradually get through the entire mass of coal, the iron plate beneath gets red hot, and so keeps up a constant combustion, at the same time dispersing the heat through the room, instead of its being sent up the chimney, thus entirely consuming the coal, instead of filling the hearth with ash. In my own house I tried the experiment for a week in the breakfast-room, then in the dining-room, then in the kitchen, with uniform and complete success; and then I had the sheet-iron plate put into every fire-place—and there are many throughout the house—with equal success. So I do with the fireplace in my official residence. When the fire is once made up, say about ten a.m., for the day, an occasional poke, and possibly a single replenishment, suffices for the day. In my own case, and also at my hotel here, where three scuttlies were required, one now suffices.”

FRENCH LAWYERS AND THEIR CLIENTS.—M. Paul Girard, in a sketch of the eminent French advocate, Maître Emmanuel Arago, gives a curious illustration of the license which the members of the bar in that country occasionally allow themselves on behalf of their clients. The case in which M. Arago first made a reputation was the trial of a young man, named Huber, and Mlle. Laure Gouville, for a plot against Louis Philippe. M. Arago, in defending the former, exclaimed, “Huber is man whom I esteem, whom I love, whom I shall never forget, as I hope he will never forget me—a man, gentlemen, whom I could desire to be my brother. Surely you will give him back to me.” And at the close of this singular peroration the impassioned counsel fell upon his client's neck and embraced him. The jury, however, took their own view of the case, and returned a verdict of guilty. When the prisoners appeared to receive sentence, M. Arago again hugged his client, while M. Jules Favre, who defended M. Gouville, and M. Girard, who defended M. Huber, embraced her. “In fact,” as M. Girard remarks, “there was a great deal of embracing in that case.”

WHY THE SKY IS BLUE.—It is generally supposed that the blue color of the sky is due to moisture in our atmosphere, and the idea seems to be confirmed by the intensity of the color during the moist weather of Summer, when compared with the sky of the more dry weathered Winter. It has recently been shown by Prof. Cooke, of Cambridge, in a paper read to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, that this view is incorrect.

By means of the spectroscope, a very delicate instrument of analysis, by which the utmost minute substances, even when at a distance, can be detected, that the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere absorbs most powerfully the yellow and red rays emanating from the sun, leaving the blue rays to be transmitted, and thus accounting for the color of the sky. The instrument also proves that the color is due to simple absorption of these rays by the water, and not to repeated reflections from the surface of an infinity of drops, as has been supposed.

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